direction of light which is incident on the spatial light modulator 61, passes through the off-pixel $11a_0$ and goes out of the spatial light modulator 61 is assumed to be -45°. Besides, in this example, the optical rotatory layer 63 is assumed to rotate the polarization direction of passing light by 22.5° at one passing, and therefore by 45° through forward and backward passing of the light.

A2 Cancel

REMARKS

Claims 1 - 11 are pending. By this Preliminary Amendment, the specification has been amended. Prompt and favorable examination on the merits is respectfully requested.

The attached Appendix includes marked-up copies of each rewritten paragraph (37 C.F.R. §1.121(b)(1)(iii)).

Respectfully submitted,

James A. Oliff
Registration No. 27,075

William D. Titcomb
Registration No. 46,463

JAO:WDT/can

Attachment:
Appendix

Date: October 2, 2001

OLIFF & BERRIDGE, PLC
P.O. Box 19928
Alexandria, Virginia 22320
Telephone: (703) 836-6400

DEPOSIT ACCOUNT USE AUTHORIZATION
Please grant any extension necessary for entry;
Charge any fee due to our Deposit Account No. 15-0461

APPENDIX

Changes to Specification:

Page 19, line 24 - page 20, line 16:

The three-dimensional electromagnetic field analysis was carried out with respect to the conductor layer 111 shown in FIG. 7. In this analysis, a relation between a distance X (μm) from one end face of the narrow portion 111a in the width direction and magnetic field intensity H_Z (Oe = ×79A/m) in the thickness direction (Z direction) of the conductor layer 111 was obtained with respect to three positions (a), (b) and (c) in the thickness direction (Z direction) of the conductor layer 111. In this analysis, a current flowing through the conductor layer 111 was made 100 mA. Assuming the position of the bottom surface of the conductor layer 111 to be the origin, a position in the Z direction was expressed by a coordinate z which had a positive value at the upper side of the origin and a negative value at the lower side thereof. The position (a) is a position of Z = 0.1 μm, that is, the center position of the conductor layer 111 in the thickness direction. The position (b) is a position of z = 0.0 μm, that is, the position of the bottom surface of the conductor layer 111. The position ~~(b)~~(c) is a position of z = -0.2 μm, that is, a position 0.2 μm distant from the bottom surface of the conductor layer 111 downward.

Page 21, line 13 - page 22, line 5:

The three-dimensional electromagnetic field analysis was carried out with respect to the conductor layer 121 shown in FIG. 9. In this analysis, a relation between a distance X (μm) from one end face of the narrow portion 121f in the width direction and magnetic field intensity H_Z (Oe =×79A/m) in the thickness direction (Z direction) of the conductor layer 121 was obtained with respect to three positions (a), (b) and (c) in the thickness direction (Z direction) of the conductor layer 121. In this analysis, a current flowing through the conductor layer 121 was made 100 mA. Assuming the position of the bottom surface of the

conductor layer 121 to be the origin, a position in the Z direction was expressed by a coordinate z which had a positive value at the upper side of the origin and a negative value at the lower side thereof. The position (a) is a position of Z = 0.1 μm, that is, the center position of the conductor layer 121 in the thickness direction. The position (b) is a position of z = 0.0 μm, that is, the position of the bottom surface of the conductor layer 121. The position ~~(b)~~(c) is a position of z = -0.2 μm, that is, a position 0.2 μm distant from the lower surface of the conductor layer 121 downward.

Page 29, lines 7-19:

Next, an example of a method of use and an operation of the spatial light modulator 61 of this embodiment will be described with reference to FIG. 15. In this example, a rotation angle $+2\theta_F$ of the polarization direction of light which is incident on the spatial light modulator 61, passes through the on-pixel $11a_1$ and goes out of the spatial light modulator ~~1~~ 61 is assumed to be 45°. Further, in this example a rotation angle $-2\theta_F$ of the polarization direction of light which is incident on the spatial light modulator 61~~1~~, passes through the off-pixel $11a_0$ and goes out of the spatial light modulator 61~~1~~ is assumed to be -45°. Besides, in this example, the optical rotatory layer 63 is assumed to rotate the polarization direction of passing light by 22.5° at one passing, and therefore by 45° through forward and backward passing of the light.